

## AMERICA TO AD RUSSIA, MENACED BY RIGA DRIVE

Three Vessels Available Today to Send Help to Stricken Russ—Officials Continue Alarmed at Reports from Petrograd.

First aid for Russia will be ready to leave the United States after noon today. At the request of the Russian mission Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, has provided three vessels which will be available immediately for cargoes to Archangel, the Russian Arctic port, which closes about the middle of November. Other vessels will be made immediately available as the mission requires them. Every effort will be made to bolster up the Russian situation, as far as the situation can be bolstered by supplies from this country.

### Puzzle to United States.

Russia, long since christened the "Enigma of Europe," has become within the last few weeks the puzzle of the United States and the worry of every allied capital from Tokyo to Rome. News is alarmingly scarce. Such as has been officially received is still guarded in an alarming way.

The rumor that Riga on the Baltic and the key to Petrograd had fallen reached Washington yesterday. The State Department was not able to deny it. The only statement upon this suggestion was that "no official confirmation had been received."

### Old Regime Active.

At the same time press reports revealed an alarming internal condition threatening eruption at the national capital called for Moscow this week. There are indications that the old regime and the bourgeois have joined against the cabinet.

This is a contingency of which Washington has been fearful ever since the return of the Root mission. The old Petrograd bureaucracy was one of the most corrupt governments in the history of the world. It has been feared here for some time that those who newly acquired the power of government in the vast new republic might fall into the old bad ways.

There has been a notable disposition to exempt Kerensky from these suspicions. The young leader seems to have been recognized as a pure and forceful idealist, both at home and abroad.

### Fear Leaders.

But little is known of the man with whom he has had to surround himself. Washington has been warned that in calling for the services of men who knew government in Russia, Kerensky might find himself entangled with those who knew only corruption.

The supply situation throughout the republic is admittedly desperate. Russia needs not men, but the facilities to feed and arm and clothe the men she has. The populace has been reported in an almost hysterical state of fear over the prospect of not only a foodless, but a fuelless winter.

Vast masses of the Russian people, according to Mr. Root's account, are peaceable and amenable to authority. They have been seeking their new freedom seriously and they face the deprivations of their present state with great misgivings.

### Threatens Explosion.

A hint that the government in which they are beginning to put faith was working out only as did the old government has been fearfully anticipated as a match which might cause an explosion.

All of the old discontented elements have been counted on to lend their aid in bringing about such a catastrophe. Among these are the remaining members of the old bureaucracy and the generals with the new army and the new cabinet have disappeared.

These elements have been mentioned in the press dispatches which describe the rising of sentiment against the new cabinet at the Moscow meeting.

The Russian mission here, headed

Berlin Claims Gains While Petrograd Admits Withdrawal in Face of Push Toward Baltic Port—Allied Offensive Slackens.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 23.—Except for the Austro-Italian front, where Gen. Cadorna's troops, under the eye of King Victor Emmanuel, are pushing on along the entire front of attack, the entente concerted offensive has somewhat slackened in the last twenty-four hours. A pause has set in on the west front, necessitated by consolidating actions and the bringing up of guns and supplies to the newly conquered positions.

Nevertheless, a brilliant piece of local work was done by Manitoba troops southwest of Lens, adding still further to the British menace to the queen city of France's richest coal district.

### Quiet at Verdun.

The French did not renew their Verdun drive. Nor did the Germans repeat their counter thrust. The consensus is that the battle, having definitely disintegrated the big fortress, is ended, for the time being at least. The Italians have taken more than 16,000 prisoners since Sunday, the French nearly 8,000 since Monday.

Intense interest now is centered upon the German drive on Riga. Petrograd admitted today further withdrawal. Berlin claimed occupation of a new line "without fighting." Whether new disorganization among the Russian troops or the intensity of the German drive were responsible is still uncertain.

The German advance, however, synchronizes with alarming reports from Petrograd regarding new political and economic chaos. In some quarters here deepest anxiety is felt, in others, optimism and faith.

### Results on All Fronts.

These were the outstanding developments on all fronts during the last twenty-four hours.

Russia.—A considerable degree of vagueness marks the official and unofficial news concerning the new German drive on the northern tip of the Russian battle line. Enough has filtered through, however, to show that the Teuton operation now under way is to clear the way for a frontal or banking attack on Riga by sweeping the Russian forces out of the whole swamp district along the Baltic littoral between Ragassan and the mouth of the Dvina.

In this effort the Teutons already have been successful to the extent of between four and six miles since the inception of their drive yesterday. Petrograd admitted officially today that the Russians yielded to the German pressure, retiring from the Ragassan-Kemmer line to the regions of Frankendorf and Lake Shloynr.

Frankendorf lies on the river Aa, near where it turns sharply to the east at Schlok. To drive Russians across this river and then trap them, if possible, between the Tirul Swamps and the sea, is the immediate Teuton object.

### Seven Miles From Riga.

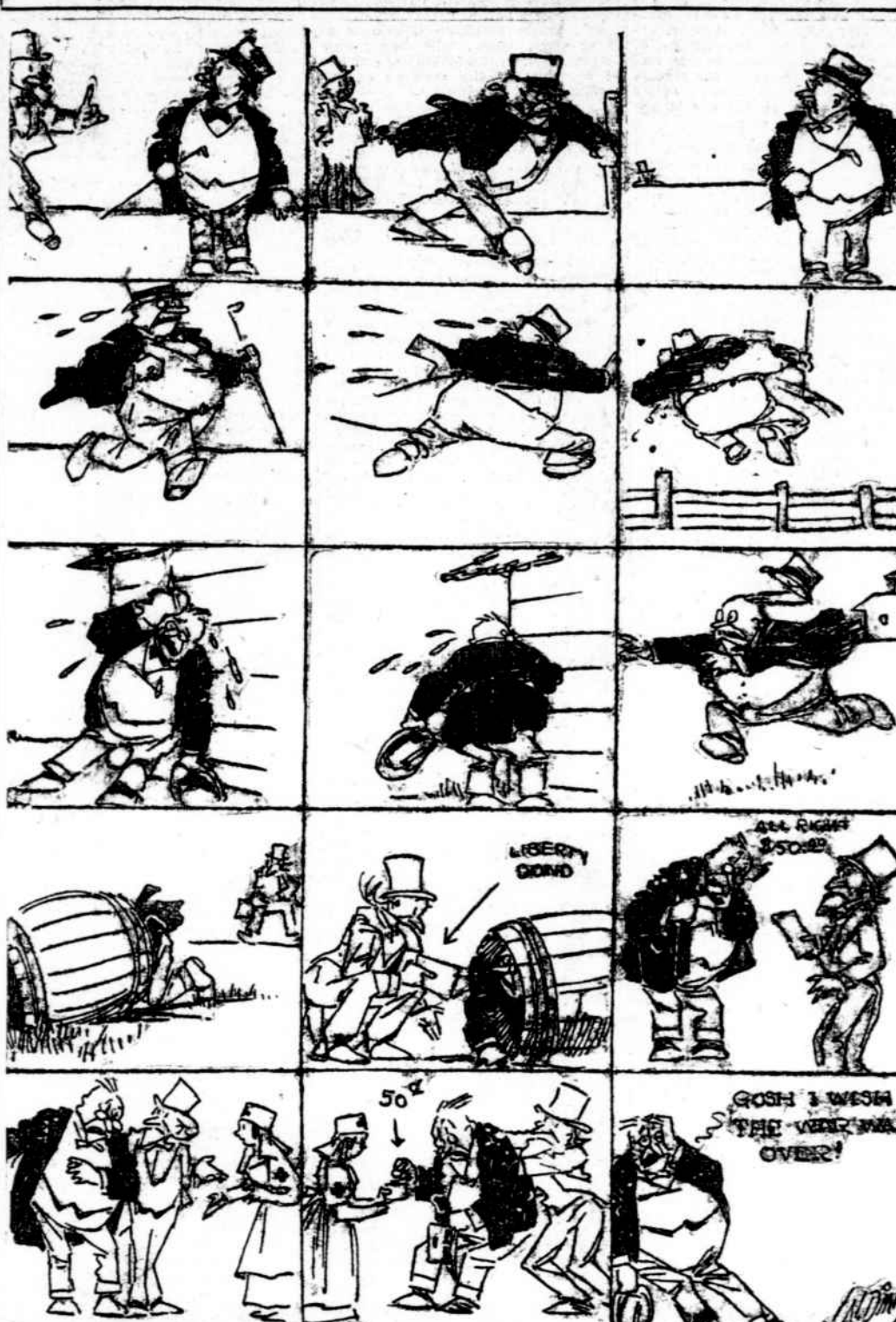
At Frankendorf the Germans now stand twelve-and-a-half miles west of Riga. The northern extremity of their line have been moved in the last twenty-four hours from Ragassan to Bagan, a distance of twenty-one miles and a half from the big Baltic port. From Frankendorf southward the German line sweeps in a semicircle to the Ukul bridgehead, recently abandoned by the Russians.

This point is only fifteen miles south of Riga. The nearest point of the Teuton line to Riga is due south, just below the village of Kekkau.

About seven miles from Riga, the German line is virtually in a "pocket" which Prince Leopold evidently is now trying to close. Participation by German naval forces is only a matter of time. A Scandinavian dispatch a few days ago said a large flotilla of German armed trawlers under cruiser command had steamed into Riga Bay.

The German war line was occupied without fighting. Petrograd's official account

## SOME FOLKS ARE SO WORRIED ABOUT THE WAR!



## MISSION HERE TO GET STEEL

Japan May Help U. S. Bear Burden of the Second War Loan.

It was unofficially acknowledged here yesterday that what Japan wants most from the United States is steel. She is prepared to exchange gold for it. It has already been unofficially suggested that Japan will be willing to participate largely in the second liberty loan.

But the special mission headed by Viscount Ishihara will take no part in the arrangements of the moment. Ishihara is only a messenger, and he will be left to Ambassador Sato, Japan's regular envoy here. The Ishihara mission is here for one purpose, as it is declared repeatedly yesterday—to make friends. Only on the basis of friendship and understanding, Japan realizes, can she expect to participate in the second liberty loan.

The size of the budget for war here has duly impressed the Japs. Japan has a huge surplus in gold in its own country. It would not surprise observers here were Japan to offer this gold to help the United States in the second liberty loan.

### Have Same Ideas.

Viscount Ishihara and his colleagues, formally and informally spoke up on but one theme yesterday. This was the parity of ideals in this war both in the United States and Japan.

In his address to the President Viscount Ishihara stressed the fact that Japan too is fighting for international peace, the respect of small nations and the pledged word of all nations. Mr. Wilson in his reply acknowledged these to be the objects of the United States and added to them the note that the United States is fighting for democracy.

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Special Ambassador Ishihara yesterday presented his credentials from the Emperor to President Wilson. The ceremony was brief and formal, but the special Ambassador and the President exchanged a hearty handshake.

Mr. Wilson said "labor's just grievances and demands as they have been presented to me from all over the country. I explained them in detail. I am satisfied that the President will give them the attention and consideration that will result in the rights of labor being maintained."

### WOULD AVERT STRIKE OF 28,000 MINERS

Conferences Begun at Birmingham, Ala., by Secretary Wilson.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 23.—Conferences seeking to avert the threatened strike of 28,000 soft coal miners were begun here today by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, with operators and workers.

The main point of contention is the demand by the miners for recognition of their union. This, it is unequivocally stated by the operators, will not be granted.

Adjustment of other points will move easy, it is declared, once the question of recognition of the union is settled.

## MASSACRE OF NURSES Latest Barbarism Of Kaiser's Fiends

Paris, Aug. 23.—French anger flamed high today against another German atrocity—the apparently deliberate bombing of an immense military hospital near Verdun, and the machine-gunning of fleeing nurses and workers.

German aviators flew low over the hospital yesterday, to make a machine-gunning of the enemy flyers in half an hour killed twenty-one nurses, men and women, and ten patients, and wounded forty-nine others. The hospital was bombed at the precise moment nurses were bandaging 150 German wounded.

### SELECT WESTERNERS FOR FRENCH FRONT

Third "Rainbow Division" Picked for Duty in Europe.

Western troops will be the next to go to France, it was unofficially stated yesterday. A third "rainbow division" has been selected. It will be the Forty-first, composed of the National Guardsmen of Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.

These three "rainbow divisions" comprise approximately 60,000. Transportation has been obtained for them, it was indicated, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels said yesterday that the government had at last succeeded in getting fast steamships for troop transports. The peril from submarines is thereby cut in half. The reason so many merchant ships are sunk is that the submarine, running on the surface, has as much or more speed than the average tramp steamer. Only a ship or superior speed is able to zig-zag and employ other tactics to elude submarines. The Navy Department for months has been working to organize a fleet of fast troop transports which can outrun U-boats. By that time it also is expected that Americans will be on the firing line.

Meanwhile the Provost Marshal General's office was driving ahead with plans to get the draft armies into camp as early as possible in order that they may be trained and sent to France to fill vacancies caused by deaths and casualties in the American ranks.

### British Food Dictator Attacks Steak Prices

A decline of meat prices averaging 12 cents a pound before Christmas has been announced as the program of Lord Rhonda, the British food controller.

Prices in England, according to information received by Herbert Hoover, of the Food Administration here, have been 44 and 46 cents for sirloin steaks as against 21 and 33 cents in this country.

The British controller has set prices of \$17.75 for September, scaling down to \$14.40 for January as not to cripple the farmers who have bought stock for fattening at high prices.

### Thousands Fight Forest Fires.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 23.—Between 8,000 and 10,000 men today are fighting forest fires in Washington, Western Idaho and Oregon. It is impossible to estimate the damage. Timbermen said the fire situation is the worst in twenty years. Two scores of blazes are beyond control.

## PLAN CHANGES IN AGE LIMITS

Would Draft Those Twenty-one Now and Exempt Those Thirty-one.

War Department officials are in consultation with President Wilson on the question of asking Congress to extend the draft. The plan under contemplation is to ask an amendment to the conscription law making liable to its provisions all youths who have attained the age of 21 since the June 5 registration and exempting all men, not yet enrolled for service, who have passed the age of 31 since that date.

This would entail a new registration and another draft especially for the 21-year-old class. State quotas would have to be apportioned, and all the machinery of the former draft gone through with.

There is little doubt that such a move will be made, but the question now before officials is when to make it now, or after the call for the second increment of conscripts.

Discusses Problem. Secretary of War Baker yesterday discussed the problem at some length, but refused to indicate when such a request might be expected to go to Congress. The consensus of opinion is that it will be during the next session, however, possibly in time for the next draft, which, according to present prospects, will be ordered in January, but will not be called into service until late March or early April.

### President Plans Statement.

There were pressing indications yesterday that President Wilson will make some statement in the course of the next few days in behalf of married men with dependents who have been called in the draft.

The extent of this statement is likely to be a letter, either to Secretary of War Baker or Provost Marshal General Crowder, recommending a more lenient interpretation of the law in this behalf. The probabilities, as expressed by a source close to the White House yesterday, are that the President, although having the power, will not attempt a reinterpretation of the dependency regulations.

### POLISH REGIMENT QUILTS HUN SERVICE

Officers and Men Resign in a Body, Says Report.

Copenhagen, Aug. 23.—The officers and men of the First Regiment of the Polish Legion has resigned in a body. The commander has published an order accepting the resignations.

The regiment will be placed at the disposition of the Austrian military authorities.

### "Barney" Baruch Sells Seat on Stock Exchange

New York, Aug. 23.—In order to devote his whole time to government work, Bernard M. Baruch today sold his seat on the stock exchange. Francis W. Welch bought it for \$58,000. Baruch is a member of the Council of National Defense.

Baruch is 47 years old. His wealth is rated as \$6,000,000 to \$2,000,000. He was only a few years ago he was working for a salary of \$15 as a clerk in a banking house. He is of Prussian descent.

## NEGRO TROOPS MUTINY KILLING AND WOUNDING GUARDSMEN IN BATTLE

Several Men Are Arrested When Cooney Girl Is Found

Assistant Cashier of Prominent Hotel Among Those Held by Police on Charges of Seduction.

Samuel Taishoff, 17 years old, and Austin James Laughlin, 22 years old, were arrested in quick succession shortly before 2 o'clock this morning on the charge of seducing Miss Mary Cooney, the daughter of a Washington policeman, who mysteriously disappeared from her home last Monday.

Laughlin frankly admitted that Miss Cooney had stayed with him in a room at his home for forty-eight hours.

Laughlin lives at 1324 L street northwest and is an assistant cashier at a prominent downtown hotel. He was employed at the hotel at night. Taishoff is a clerk in a department store and worked during the day. He shared the room in the L street location with Laughlin.

OTHER ARRESTS EXPECTED. At an early hour this morning detectives were closing in on other young men alleged to have been connected with the disappearance of Miss Cooney and against whom it is said a charge of seduction will also be lodged.

Austin was arrested in his room by Detective Evans and Police-woman Farling.

After Miss Cooney was discovered last evening speeding along the streets of this city with a young man, a city-wide search was at once made for the young men who were said to have been with her since her absence from her home.

## NAME GARFIELD COAL DICTATOR

President Fixes Prices to Be Charged for Anthracite.

The coal industry of the United States was placed under the direction of Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the coal price-fixing committee of the Food Administration, by President Wilson yesterday. In making the announcement, the President fixed the prices to be charged for anthracite coal which ranged from \$4 for white ash grade to \$5.20 for Lykens Valley grade, stove size.

In announcing anthracite prices, the President also fixed the profit that might be charged by jobbers on both anthracite and bituminous coal. The highest margin allowed on bituminous is 15 cents per ton, and the highest on anthracite, 30 cents per ton. The President's coal order in part follows:

"For the buying and selling of bituminous coal a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds; nor shall the combined gross margin of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of bituminous coal exceed 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

"For buying and selling anthracite coal a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 30 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds; nor shall the combined gross margin of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of anthracite coal for delivery at or east of Buffalo shall not exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds; nor shall the combined gross margin of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or shipments of anthracite coal for delivery at or east of Buffalo shall not exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for the delivery of anthracite coal west of Buffalo.

"Effective September 1, 1917, the maximum prices per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines for the grades and sizes of anthracite coal hereinafter specified shall not exceed the prices indicated in paragraph 5.

The grades and sizes for which the maximum prices are specified are as follows: White ash anthracite coal of

### CUT ALL RED TAPE, ORDER OF PRESIDENT

War Industries Board Confers with Trade Commission on Prices.

By direction of the President the War Industries Board is prepared to cut all red tape and take in charge the regulation of the prices for steel, copper and the basic materials entering into the conduct of the war. Preliminary steps in this direction were taken yesterday when the members of the board held a conference with members of the Federal Trade Commission.

It is understood that the Federal Trade Commission before members of the War Industries Board the figures approved by the President for raw materials entering into the conduct of the war, suggested that all contracts let in future coincide with the Executive's views on prices. It is believed that by this means the President expects to avoid naming any further administrators for the various products in demand, relegating all power to the War Board.

The price of steel, one of the principal things considered, likely will be less than \$20 a ton, it was learned from authoritative sources. The War Board, it is understood, had been in favor of a higher figure, but was overruled by the President. The members of the board also were given all the figures collected by the Trade Commission experts on supply and production.

White Guardsmen Surround Colored Regulars at Texas Camp.

## MEMBERS OF 24TH INFANTRY WITH PERSHING IN MEXICO

Houston, Texas, Thrown in Panic by Reports of Mobs Moving on Business District.

(By the International News Service.) Houston, Tex., Aug. 23.—Race feeling that led to frequent clashes between the police and men of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry who went with Pershing in Mexico, flared up in a riot tonight.

One man is known to be dead and nine injured, including two white girls. All live in or near Houston.

How many others are lying dead or wounded about the negro camp is unknown.

### Dead and Wounded.

Known dead: Patrolman Rufus Edwards, shot in back, died in Baptist Sanitarium. Known injured: At St. Joseph's Infirmary—C. W. White, engineer, Houston, shot and seriously wounded. W. A. Thompson, shot, condition serious. Wiley Strong, negro, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded.

At Nornworthy Sanitarium—City Detective Bindford, shot in the knee. At Baptist Sanitarium—Sam Salensky. Thelma Reichart, white girl, shot in stomach.

Unidentified white girl, in operating room, condition critical. O. J. Chapener, street car motor-man, shot through stomach. Unidentified white man, wounded in thigh and arm.

### Surround Camp.

At 11 o'clock tonight Maj. L. S. Snow, commanding the Twenty-fourth, notified Gen. J. A. Hulen, of the Texas National Guard, that several hundred negro troops were surrounded in the camp and apparently in possession of arms and ammunition. He said that 150 others escaped the encircling soldiers and civilians and fled into the San Felipe district, a negro quarter.

Houston is aroused to fever pitch. Crowds are standing on many downtown corners. In front of the Rice Hotel more than 100 men gathered when a wildly excited man brought blood-stained hat from the scene of the riot.

### Crowds Cheer.

Two hundred National Guardsmen have arrived from Galveston in motor trucks. In a long line, each motor truck, bristling with loaded rifles and gleaming bayonets, sped through the downtown section through wildly cheering crowds.

The trouble started this afternoon when Policeman Rufus Daniels at the camp to arrest a negro woman near the camp of the Twenty-fourth. He was fired upon. Later white men went near the camp were also fired upon.

Earlier persons, some say as high as twenty, are known to have been wounded, but their names are not yet available. It is persistently reported, but unverified, that several have been killed.

### Rush To Scene.

Rifles and revolvers are being used. Dozens of automobiles loaded with white men armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers are rushing toward the camp at fifty miles an hour.

The Chicago and other Illinois soldiers stationed at Camp Logan were there when the riot broke out. They reached them. Capt. L. A. Tugale, commander of the camp, investigated and rushed back with orders to get out every man under arms. There were scarcely any ammunition in the camp, but the soldiers immediately answered the call and many of them are now in a wide circle around the negro camp.

### Houston in Panic.

Several hundred soldiers were down town when the report reached them. They gathered in excited groups and one after another, without arms, hurried in automobiles or ran toward the scene of the mutiny.

Houston's downtown district was thrown into a panic. It is reported that the body of a negro is moving toward the business district. Soldiers guarding the danger zone have this report, but it cannot be confirmed at this minute because of the heavy guard.

### Autos Rush To Scene.

Automobiles carrying guard officers from fashionable hotels and private dinner parties are speeding out toward the camp with sirens screaming. More groups of armed citizens are being gathered momentarily.

It is reported that a Texas Guardsman has been killed by negro soldiers whom he was attempting to arrest. Reports state that the dead number from four to ten persons, but these reports are without verification. The known dead at present is only one man.

## WORLD POLICE FORCE WANTED BY SENATOR

Owen Urges International Convention of Belligerents and Neutrals.

International police to guard the world against "Prussian military autocracy" was proposed yesterday in a speech by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

"My proposal," he said, "is an immediate international convention of all belligerent and neutral nations to establish an international government with legislative, executive and judicial powers and an army and navy to enforce the rights of member nations to coerce Prussian militarism."

"Some man has said 'This is Eutopia.' My answer is first, Eutopia is better than Hell, and second that this proposition is not Eutopia, and third it is already nearly an accomplished fact in the union of the great belligerents now waging a common war on Prussianism."

The Senator recently introduced a resolution carrying his recommendations.

"The fact that Pope Benedict proposes simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments with the approval of Austria, and apparently with the approval of the German imperial government, seems to promise that this Teutonic autocracy is coming to its senses," he remarked.

## A Good Auto Road to the Boyhood Home of President Wilson and How to Go.

This very interesting feature article of intense interest to every motorist will be a feature of the automobile section of the Herald. Don't miss it. The Herald leads in automobile news and advertising.

Besides this, The Herald prints all the good news of world events, a society section dealing with the happenings of interest among Washington's 400, a 4-color comic section and all the sports.

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## PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH LABOR CHIEF

Reassures Gompers That Grievances Will Be Considered.

President Wilson will consider all of the war-time demands of labor. He told Samuel Gompers this yesterday when the president of the American Federation of Labor called upon him with a broad sketch of the labor situation.

Neither would discuss details of the conference. The effect of the President's policy upon labor conditions is believed, however, to have been the basis of their talk. Some of the mine operators have threatened to shut down their mines unless they get relief either from the prices set by the President or from the wage scale which they are now paying. As the wage scale was one of the elements entering into the President's determination of the prices which he called not only just but liberal, it is not believed that he will change his decree.

"I took up with President Wilson," Mr. Gompers said, "labor's just grievances and demands as they have been presented to me from all over the country. I explained them in detail. I am satisfied that the President will give them the attention and consideration that will result in the rights of labor being maintained."

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### GERMAN PAPER SUSPENDS.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 23.—The Iowa Post, a German language newspaper, suspended publication today. The paper has been intensely pro-German, and withdrawal of support by loyal Germans is given as the reason for the suspension. Henry Gundling, its editor, has been before the Federal authorities twice.

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